Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

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TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

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☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, n every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for July, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
19 Tuesday,	4 56	7 4				
20 Wednesday,	4 57	7 3				
21 Thursday,	4 57	7 8	Last Quarter,	1	1	33 M.
22 Friday,	4 58	7 2	New Moon	8	4	54 M.
23 Saturday,	4 59	7 1	First Quarter,	15	11	31 M.
24 Sunday,	5 0	7 0	Full Moon,	22	4	2 M.
25 Monday.	5 0	7 0				

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinvigorate both man and horse. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...r

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NO TIE.

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 ACRES,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

64....tf

E PLURIBUS UNUM

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

n a very superior style, and a short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ASSUMPTION OF THE STATE DEBTS BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.—Following the lead of Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, in the U. S. House of Representatives, the Courier & Enquirer comes out point blank in favor of an assumption of the State debts by the general government.

"To us (says that paper) the matter is as clear as any mathematical proposition ever was, that *assumption* of the State liabilities by the Government, is the only remedy for the people. The country owes about two hundred millions of dollars, and whether this sum is owed by the States individually or by their general agent, is a mere matter of moonshine."

Then, we say, let it be owed by the States individually. Let it be owed by those who have contracted it; and who may be supposed to have received the benefit of it. A pretty business it would be indeed, if States might rush headlong into debt, for all manner of chimerical enterprises, and then call upon the nation to foot the bills! Such was not the purpose for which this Union was formed. But the Courier asks,—

"What can be more just than that the General Government, which is the mere creature of the *States*, should be employed by them whenever it is their interest to use it? What are the States but the People of the States, and what is the United States but the sovereign States, or the people of whom they are composed? Well, these States, and consequently the *People*, are embarrassed. They find that separately, they have no credit, and that ruin and dishonor threaten them; at the same time however, they are advised, that by resorting to their joint credit and using the name of their mere creature—their servant—they can extricate themselves from all their difficulties!"

"Now let us liken them unto a set of partners in a mercantile house. What would men of sense do in such a contingency? Why, they would resort at once to their joint credit and all would be well. The People compose the States—the States are the People—and the General Government was instituted for what? *for the benefit of the people.* How then are the People to be benefitted by it but through the States? And why in a crisis like that which is now pending over the whole country, should any honest man hesitate to resort to the combined power of the People and the States for the general welfare of the whole country?"

This, we take it, is the mathematical demonstration [Q. E. D.] by which it was made so clear to the Courier's mind that the State debts outght to be assumed by the nation. It is true that the General Government is a creature of the States, or the people acting through the State governments, (we leave that question to be settled by Mr. Webster and Gen. Hayne,) but it is a creature of definite shape and proportions. It is not fish, flesh and fowl, one or the whole, according to the alternations of the appetites of individual States, but it is precisely what the Constitution has made it. When the individual States come into the Union, they did not consent that each one might be fleeced by the rest, or that each should bear the pecuniary burdens of the rest, except in regard to matters of common interest, like the achievement of our Independence, the expenses of which, it was manifestly proper should be shared in common by the whole nation.

"They find that separately they have no credit," i. e. some of them do, and these propose to use the credit of others, which is good, not having been abused, and thus to make out a general average. If this doctrine should prevail, we would recommend that it be applied also to the case of individuals. Take, for instance, the city of New York. There are many people here who "find that separately they have no credit" and they would be happy to resort to the "joint credit" of the citizens as embodied in the honorable Corporation. This Corporation is "the mere creature of the" citizens, and why should it not "be employed by them whenever it is their interest to use it?"

"But, say the timid, the selfish, and the devotees of party, 'it will be unjust to the solvent States.' Not so. In the first place, the prosperity and the happiness of the great whole are so interwoven—we are so emphatically *one people*—that even if the solvent States were called upon to pay their portion of the debts of their insolvent or embarrassed ones, the people of the solvent States would be benefitted by the proceeding. But such is not the case. No such neceesity exists. All that is necessary for the General Government, is to pass a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue stock of the United States bearing an interest of four per cent. and payable in 1870, in exchange for any State stock which may be deposited with him; and at the same time direct, that each State's portion of the proceeds of the sales of public land should be forever pledged to redeem the stoock thus issued for the benefit of a State. What would be the consequence of such a law? Why about one hundred millions of State stocks at the utmost, would be immediately exchanged for Government stock bearing an interest of four per cent. or four millions of dollars per annum; and all other State stocks would rapidly go up above *par*. Then would prosperity and happiness once more be diffused throughout the land; then would the mechanic and laborer once again have cause to rejoice that his industry no longer went unrewarded; then would Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, once more flourish and give new energies to a whole people; and then would the *Patriot's* heart be gladdened by the firm belief that the great experiment of the ability of man to govern himself, was about to be clearly and triumphantly demonstrated."

Bravo! Who would have thought that such glorious consequences would result from making one State pay another's debts? The Bankrupt Law only compels a man to lose his debt [and pay postage on the notices of his debtors.] But this new device compels him, after foregoing supposed opportunities of gain in order to keep out of debt, to assume and share jointly the debts of his bankrupt neighbors. Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, &c., become at once as much involved, under this system, as Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, &c. The humbug of the public lands as a guarantee to the solvent States, will deceive nobody. For in the first place, the income from the public lands thus far, has but little exceeded the expenses of extinguishing the Indian title, surveying managing, &c.; and whether they will be more profitable hereafter, will depend upon circumstances which cannot at present be foretold with certainty. Next, the system assumes that the public lands, instead of being disposed of for the benefit of the people in their national capacity, to help defray the expenses of government, (thus reducing taxation in the shape of duties on imports,) and as a resource in case of war, are to be distributed among the States. Has the nation sanctioned this doctrine? Is it likely to do so? We think not.

The fact is, that this vast scheme of public robbery, now distinctly avowed, is a part and parcel of another vast scheme of public robbery, the object of which is to compel one class of men to pay tribute to another class, in order to make their business profitable. If in the first place we can create an enormous national debt, and then cut off all revenue except from duties on imports, the ultra Tariff men will have gained the climax of their wishes; for all the revenue which can be raised by duties on imports, however high the rates, will be insufficient to meet the wants of the Government.

Message of the President.

VETO OF THE TARIFF BILL.

To the House of Representatives:

I return the bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to extend, for a limited period, the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," with the following objections.

It suspends—in other words, abrogates for the time—the provision of the act of 1833, commonly called the "compromise act." The only ground on which this departure from the solemn adjustment of a great and agitating question seems to have been regarded as expedient, is the alleged necessity of establishing by legislative enactment, rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports, after the 30th June, according to the home valuation; and yet the Bill expressly provides that "if before the 1st of August, there be no further legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed." In other words, that the act of 1833, imperfect as it is considered, shall in this case continue to be, and to be executed, under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had prescribed, or had enabled the Executive Department to provide for that purpose, leaving the supposed chasm in its revenue laws such as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny that additional legislation on the subject is very desirable; on the contrary, the necessity, as well as difficulties, of establishing uniformity in the appraisements to be made in conformity with the true intention of that act, was brought to the notice of Congress in my message at the opening of its present session. But however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the Executive, in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable, in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself, that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the bill in question, with my present views of its character, and effects. The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

This act was passed under peculiar circumstances, to which it is not necessary that I should do more than barely allude. What may be, in theory, its character, I have always regarded it as imparting the highest moral obligation. It has now existed for nine years, unchanged in any essential particular, with as general acquiescence, it is believed of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has insured to it the repose which always flows from timely, wise, and moderate counsels—a repose the more striking, because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims, in express terms, the principle which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation founded on a false basis, and pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides "that duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government." It is therefore in the power of Congress to lay duties as high its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the Government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833. I do not doubt that the exigencies of the Government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above 20 per cent.; and I as little doubt that Congress may, above as well as below that rate, so discriminate as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burdens which it is compelled to impose upon the people, for the purposes of Government, productive of a double benefit. This, most of the reasonable opponents of protective duties seem willing to concede; and, if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion, in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy in the persuasion that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished, at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principle of the statute in question. The mnufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country; and making them, in the highest sense of the term, a national concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country, in the introduction of harmony among all its parts and all its several interests. The same rate of imposts, and no more, as will most surely re-establish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence, and the many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands as an indispensable condition. This measure is, in my judgement, called for by a large number, if not a great majority, of the people of the United States; by the state of the public credit and finance; by the critical posture of our various foreign relations; and above all, by that most sacred of all duties, public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, coupled it inseparably with the condition, that it shall cease—first, in case of war: second, as soon and so long as the rate of duties shall, for any reason whatever, be raised above 20 per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express, or imperative, than this language. It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the treasury was known to exist, and that means were taken to supply this deficit by loan when the act was passed. It is true that a loan was authorized at the same session during which the distribution law was passed; but the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly sought after and taken up by capitalists, and speedily reimbursed by a country destined, as they hoped, soon to enjoy an overflowing prosperity. The very terms of the loan, making it redeemable *in three years*, demonstrate this beyond all cavil. Who, at the time, foresaw or imagined the possibility of the present real state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace, while all the other great powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to higgle in the money-market for a paltry sum not equal to one year's revenue upon her economical system? If the distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms, but by universal consent, in the case of war, wherein are the actual exigencies of the country, or the moral obligation to provide for them, less under present circumstances, than they could be were we actually engaged in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs to see that a state of things so humiliating and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable. Much less excusable should we be in parting with any portion of our available means, at least, until the demands of the treasury are fully supplied. But, besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable, that the distribution act could not have become a law without the guaranty in the proviso of the act itself.

This connexion, thus meant to be inseparable, is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833, and September, 1841, by suspending the first, and rendering, for a time, the last inoperative. Duties above 20 per cent. are proposed to be levied, and yet the *proviso* in the distribution act is disregarded. The proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the 1st of August; so that, while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed 20 per cent., no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month, is to open the way for its total abandonment. If such is not meant, why postpone at all? Why not let the distribution take place on the 1st of July, if the law so directs? (which, however, is regarded as questionable.) But why not have limited the provision to that effect? Is it for the accommodation of the treasury? I see no reason to believe that the treasury will be in better condition to make the payment on the 1st of August than on 1st of July.

The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the first of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding 20 per cent. up to that day, and directs it to be made on the 1st of August next. It seems to me very clear that this conclusion is equally erroneous and dangerous; as it would divert from the treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above 20 per cent. being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed only as a temporary measure, passed merely for the convenience of Congress, is made to affect the vital principle of an important act. If the proviso of the act of September, 1841, can be suspended for the whole period of a temporary law, why not for the whole period of permanent law? In fact, a doubt may be well entertained, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition, having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied and gone. Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough in it to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis, and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so replete, if adhered to, with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or captious interpretation.

In discharging the high duties thus imposed on me by the Constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures, constitutional and proper, which in its wisdom it may judge necessary and proper to re-establish the credit of the Government. I believe that the proceeds of the public lands being restored to the treasury—or, more properly speaking, the proviso of the act of September, 1841, being permitted to remain in full force—a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which, while it will yield a revenue sufficient to maintain the Government in vigor, by restoring its credit, will afford ample protection, and infuse a new hope into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for such legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 29, 1842.

It is said that the "Whigs" are desirous of impeaching President Tyler, so that they can get him out of the way long enough for Willie P. Mangum to sign a bill to establish a United States Bank.—We dare say they would do this, if they could or dared. Observation has taught the people that the sort of means to accomplish an object will never deter the Whiggies.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Congressional.

THE TARIFF BILL.

House of Representatives, July 5, 1842.

On motion of Mr. *Fillmore*, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. *McKennan* in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the general tariff bill. The proposition before the committee was Mr. *Saltonstall's* motion to substitute the bill reported from the Committee on Manufactures for that reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. *Kennedy* of Maryland addressed the committee in favor of protection. He commenced by remarking that there was a great coincidence of opinion in the country as to one thing—and that was, that something must be done, or the Government must soon come to a stand. With regard to the alternative of supplying this deficiency in the treasury by direct taxes or excises, he held that such an expedient would never be tolerated. He referred to the repugnance always manifested by our Saxon ancestors to the resisting of the taxgatherer, and quoted the passage from Chatham describing the immunity of every man's home as his castle.

Mr. *Appleton* went for the old system—for specific duties, discriminating for the protection of our own products. He then gave his version of the history of the compromise act, and said it was a compromise to which the Jackson party and the State of South Carolina were the parties. The manufacturers were parties also to that compromise. But it was but as victims. He denounced the compromise act as an arrant imposture, and contended that it was not obligatory on manufacturing interests.

Mr. *Saunders* of North Carolina observed that his experience ever since he had been a member of this House taught him that, whenever an individual came here asking for exclusive privileges, he never failed to find able and zealous advocates; because he comes here with disinterested patriotism, asking everything for his country, and nothing for himself. If he comes here as a bank monopolist, asking for exclusive privileges, still he tells you that his object is to improve the currency. If he comes as a manufacturer, he tells you that his object is to protect the industry of the country, and to render us independent of foreign nations. If he comes here as a merchant, he says that his object is to benefit commerce. It was the farmer alone who asked no bounties, and whose industry was the source from which the monopolists derived their greatest profits.

So highly favored were these exclusive classes, that some of the most important committees of the House were constituted for their benefit. Thus they had the Committee of Ways and Means, whose duty it was to take charge of matters relating to the currency; the Committee on Commerce and the Committee on Manufactures appointed, constituted to take care of the interests of commerce and manufactures. Each of these committees was ably filled with gentlemen zealous in behalf of the interests committed to their charge. But he might be asked here, as he had been elsewhere, was he not disposed to elevate the financial condition of the country? It was, therefore, his intention to treat this subject in a financial point of view. He was disposed to elevate the financial condition of the country, and to replenish the exhausted treasury. He would not do it, however, by supporting such a system of bounties as the gentleman who had just taken his seat advocated; he was not prepared to lay such heavy burdens on the producing classes, for the sake of giving protection to the manufacturing interest. What did that bill propose? To raise thirty millions on imports, so as to give a nett revenue of twenty-seven and a half millions. He asked the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means if this was the sort of relief his party proposed to the country before they got into power.

It was said by the friends of a national bank that the country had decided in favor of it at the last Presidential election; but he would ask if it had ever been pretended that a protective tariff was made one of the issues? He would ask Southern gentlemen, at least, if any such issue was made before their constituents? Such was not the issue, at least, in the State he came from. Mr. S. then read some extracts from a speech made during the Presidential contest, by the late Secretary of the Navy, (Mr. Badger,) to show that the question of the compromise was not one of the issues submitted by either of the parties in that State. In the speech, Mr. Badger deprecated the disturbance of the compromise bill, and denied that General Harrison, or any of his friends, had any purpose to interfere with it. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. APPLETON] contended that the compromise act was not binding, and, in doing so, made a singular disclosure, from which he certainly should not suppose that he was a Clay man. He told you that the language held by Mr. Clay to the manufacturers, previous to introducing the compromise bill, was different from that used by him in the speech he made in the Senate on that occasion, and from which he (Mr. S.) read extracts yesterday. The gentleman disclosed also another singular fact.—Though Mr. Clay had always been held up as the great pacificator and friend of the manufacturing interest, the gentleman told you that the compromise act was a compromise between the Jackson men on one side, and the nullifiers on the other; and that the nullifiers sustained it to get their heads out of the halter. It certainly was a very singular way to get their heads out of the halter, according to the gentleman's version of the story; for he contended that the compromise was a surrender of the principle of protection, and that was what the nullifiers had all along been contending for.

Mr. S., in proceeding with his argument, noticed that there were three bills presented for the purpose of raising revenue—one by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Committee of Ways and Means, and one by the Committee on Manufactures; and, as far as he could judge, they all looked the same way in favor of protection. So far as the South was concerned, there was no more difference between them, than there was between Uncle Toby's cocked hat and Uncle Toby's hat cocked.

So far as it was necessary to go for revenue, he was willing to go, and to give such incidental protection to manufactures as could be given by a reve-

tlue tariff; but he was not willing to vote a high tariff for the sake of protection, nor was he willing to raise so large an amount of revenue as would lead to extravagant expenditure.

Mr. S. then gave a succinct history of the different tariff acts that have been passed since the year 1816, when the principle of protection was first commenced to the year 1828, when the (so called) bill of abominations was passed. At first, a protection of 25 per cent. was deemed abundantly sufficient; but at each succeeding year the demands of the manufacturers increased; and they were not satisfied until they got the tariff of 1828, which drove the country almost to a state of madness, and ended in the passage of the compromise bill. In this last bill (although exceedingly onerous on the agricultural interest) the South acquiesced, under the pledge that, after a certain number of years, the principle of protection was to be abandoned. The South had fulfilled its part of the conditions, and the manufacturers had derived all the benefits from it; but now, when the former looked for their share of its benefits, they were told that the compromise was no longer binding, and that protection must commence anew.

Mr. S. then went into an argument to show the inequality, the injustice, and the hardship of the principle of protection. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. *Pickens*] told you that if you pass this bill, and revenue is your object, you will not succeed. Now, it should be his object to show that, if you could raise this amount of twenty-seven millions of revenue, you ought not to do it. Mr. S. then reviewed the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and showed the inconsistency of the former in proposing to take the average of the expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's administration, after all the promises of economy and reform that had been made by the Whig party; after which, he glanced at the extraordinary expenditures, and the amount of debt incurred by this party in the short time they had been in power. If they should go on as they had begun, a revenue of twenty-seven millions would not be near enough for them. He had a statement, prepared by one of the clerks, showing the amount of appropriations asked for by the Whig committees of this Whig Congress. The amount was $32,743,669; and this did not include the Senate bills, nor the bill providing indemnity for French spoliations prior to 1800, which called for an appropriation of $5,000,000. If this bill should be passed—and he feared that it would—and Congress also passed the bill appropriating some two or three hundred thousand dollars to reward Gov. Strong for treacherously withholding the services of the Massachusetts militia; together with the bill to reward Gen. Hull for his treason in surrendering the northwestern army, this Whig Congress had only one more measure to pass, and that was the assumption of the debts of the States; and if these measures would not be enough to stamp it with everlasting infamy, he did not know what else would do it.

Mr. S. read from the report made by Alexander Hamilton, to show that, even with his notions of high protection, he did not propose such duties as were proposed in this bill.

He spoke of the humbugs practised by the Whis in 1840. There was the census humbug, by which many people were made to believe that the Democrats wished to tax the most trifling species of property—and even the chickens and ducks! The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GOGGIN] made a speech lately, and exhibited, in glaring colors, the beautiful effects which would have flowed from the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.—According to that gentleman, the rivers of the States would have been cleaned out, and their mountains cut down. Yet the land fund was but a feather in the treasury, and must be distributed! The people of his own State of North Carolina had been made to believe that the General Government had reaped rich benefits from the lands ceded by the State. He stated the condition of the Union in 1799, in consequence of which the State of Tennessee was incorporated out of the territory ceded. It was, however, a mistake to suppose that the General Government had derived any profit from this country, as not an acre was sold.

The expenditures of the administration of Mr. Van Buren were another theme of abuse against the Democratic party. How had the Whigs fulfilled their promises of retrenchment and reduction? Had not the expenditures of the Government been increased, and its receipts diminished? Mr. S. concluded by exhibiting a number of statistics, showing the receipts and expenditures during the past four years.

Mr. *Bidlack* next obtained the floor, and spoke for some time; but, owing to the distance at which he stood from the desk, was very imperfectly heard. He was understood to take the ground that this question should not be treated in a party light, and no party should claim its members as advocates of any exclusive system.

Mr. *McKeon* spoke his hour, during which he opposed both the bills which had been submitted to the consideration of the committee. His speech was mainly a mass of statistics, to which a mere sketch would do injustice. He first went through the estimated wants of the Government, and then the various measures by which those wants were proposed to be supplied, and pointed out the effects on various branches of industry which they would inevitably produce. He next, with much minuteness of detail, explained to the House the tariff measure of Sir Robert Peel, recently introduced to the British Parliament, and quoted largely from evidence taken by a committee of the House of Commons; from all which he argued that free trade was the true policy of this country.

Mr. *Joseph R. Ingersoll* then addressed the House in an able and argumentative speech in favor of the policy of protective duties, speaking up to the expiration of his hour.

Mr. *Triplett*, having obtained the floor, moved that the committee rise; which motion was carried.

Mr. *Fillmore* observed that the necessity for speedily acting on the revenue bill would induce him to ask the House to-morrow to adopt a resolution to take the bill out of committee on Monday next. He had another resolution which he should also offer for the consideration of the House, which he would send up to be read at the Clerk's table. The resolution was read, to the effect that on Thursday next all general debate on the bill shall cease; that the House shall then proceed to consider the details, and any member offering an amendment shall be allowed to explain his amendment for the space of fifteen minutes, and no longer; and that after the amendments are disposed of, the debate shall be allowed to go on in the usual way till the time limited for its close.

On the 6th July, the House resumed the discussion on the Tariff. Messrs. *Triplett* of Ky., *Washington* of N. C., and *Barnard* of N. Y., (all Whigs) advocated the Bill and, consequently, the protective policy; and Mr. *Cooper* of Georgia made an able speech on the opposite side. Mr. *Fillmore* then moved the *gag*, and the majority resolved to stop debate on the Bill on the 12th—thus allowing only eight days to discuss this great question, and each member confined to an hour's speaking.

On the 7th, Messrs. *Mason* of Md., *Payne* of Ala., and *Black* of Ga., spoke against a protective Tariff, in able speeches; and Messrs. *Johnson* of Md., *Gamble* of Ga., *Everett* of Vt., and *Irwin* of Pa., advocated a Tariff for protection. In the course of the debate, Mr. *Johnson* of Maryland, (who is a prominent Whig leader,) gave notice that he would in a few days bring forward his proposition for an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government. He said his intention was to bring it forward as a distinct proposition if permitted to do so; but if not, he would offer it as an amendment to the Tariff Bill.

From the Washington Globe.

THE TARIFF BILLS.

"*Another and another still succeeds; and the last is bigger than the former.*"

Three tariff bills already occupy the House of Representatives, and a fourth has just appeared in the Senate. It comes from the Committee on Manufactures, the members of which are chiefly manufacturers; and, having the dish in their own hands, they have cut and carved for themselves in high style. In object, it is the same with all the other tariff bills—namely, the transfer of money, by law, from the pockets of the people to the pockets of the manufacturers; but the mode of operating is new, and bespeaks talent in the modern art of legislative depredation. Cumulative and compound *ad valorem* duties are assessed on arbitary statutory valuations, which take a maximum of double or quadruple the real value of the best article of the class, and then make it a minimum for the whole class. Upon the factitious valuation, a duty generally of 25 per cent. is first imposed, with a cumulation of 20 per cent. more for articles above that class, and a further duty of 10 per cent. more if the article is imported in a foreign ship, and a further duty of 10 per cent. more if the article comes from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. The following extracts from the bill will illustrate this statement:

"Sec. 1. MANUFACTURES OF COTTON *shall be valued as follows, that is to say:* Bleached and unbleached cotton cloths shall be valued at twenty-four cents per square yard; colored and stained cotton cloths, and wove plaids or ginghams, at thirty cents per square yard; printed cotton cloths, of not more than one color nor more than two shades of that color, and not exceeding twenty-seven inches in width, at eighteen cents per running yard, or yard in length; exceeding twenty-seven and not exceeding thirty-nine inches in width, at twenty-eight cents per running yard; prints of more than one color (generally blocked or fancy prints,) not exceeding twenty-seven inches in width, at twenty-four cents per running yard; exceeding twenty-seven and not exceeding thirty-nine inches in width, at thirty-five cents per running yard; exceeding thirty-nine inches in width, at thirty-five cents per square yard: *Provided*, That any goods of the kinds above enumerated, the cost or value whereof at the place of export, with an addition of twenty per cent., shall exceed forty cents per square yard, shall be valued at the cost or valued at the place of export, with an addition of twenty per cent."

Every housekeeper in Washington city knows that the above valuation of cottons is double, tripple, and quadruple the value—that, to say nothing of the wholesale prices in the importing cities, you can go to any dry-good store in Washington city, and purchase from the retail merchant the articles above mentioned, for the one-half or the one-third of what they are valued at. Thus, by giving a false valuation to the article, and by help of cumulative duties, what is ostensibly a duty of 25 per cent. becomes in reality, a duty of 50, or 100, or 150 per cent.

"Third.—MANUFACTURES OF WOOL *shall be valued as follows, that is to say:* Milled and fulled cloths, known by the name of Kendall cottons and plaids, of which wool shall be the only material, shall be valued at sixty cents per square yard; known as kerseys, of which wool shall be the only material, at one dollar and twenty cents per square yard; all other milled and fulled cloths, including all varieties of cassimeres, and of broad, beaver, pilot, and felt cloths, coatings, and all other cloths not otherwise specified of which wool shall be the only material, shall be valued at three dollars per square yard; *Provided*, That any goods of the kind above enumerated, the cost or value of which at the place of export with an addition of twenty per cent. shall exceed four dollars per square yard, shall be valued at the cost or value at the place of export, with an addition of twenty per cent.; all cloths and coatings of mohair shall be valued at one dollar and fifty cents per square yard."

The arbitrary valuation here placed upon woollens is equally outrageous with that upon cottons. It is notorious that the valuation, in many instances, will be double or treble what it ought to be; subjecting the laboring person who purchases the cheaper kind to pay double or treble the tax which is paid by those who are able to purchase the better article.

"3d. *Manufactures of Leather.*—Boots, bootees, shoes, and slippers.—Men's pumps, shoes, and slippers, shall be valued at two dollars per pair; boots and bootees, at six dollars per pair; women's double-soled pumps or welts, at two dollars per pair; boots and bootees, at three dollars and fifty cents per pair; shoes or slippers of silk, or of any material mixed with silk, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per pair; of all other materials, at one dollar per pair; children's boots and bootees of silk, or of any material mixed with silk, at one dollar and fifty cents per pair; of all other materials, and children's shoes of all kinds, at sixty-five cents per pair; all boots, bootees, pumps, shoes, and slippers, for men, women, or children, partially manufactured; shall be valued as it wholly manufactured; shoes made wholly of India-rubber, at sixty-five cents per pair."

The same remark applies to all the articles in this clause. Every person that has ever bought a shoe, knows that this valuation is false—doubly false; and made so on purpose, in order to double the tax on the foreign article, and to double the profit to the domestic manufacturer.

"6th. *Ready made clothing.*—Overcoats and short cloaks shall be valued at forty dollars each; cloaks at sixty dollars each; frock coats at thirty dollars each; roundabouts, or short jackets, at twelve dollars each; uniform coats, and all coats not otherwise specified, at forty dollars each; brocade, embroidered, figured silk, or satin and silk velvet vests, at nine dollars each; all other vests at five dollars each; overalls, pantaloons, or trowsers, at ten dollars each; drawers and undershirts of all materials except silk, or materials mixed with silk, shall be valued at eighteen dollars per dozen; cotton shirts, made of plain white cotton shirting, at nine dollars per dozen; dickies or false bosoms, and cotton shirts with linen bosoms, or wrist-bands, eighteen dollars per dozen; linen, and all shirts not otherwise specified, at thirty dollars per dozen; shirt collars at three dollars per dozen; all other articles of clothing for men, women, or children, manufactured in whole or in part, shall be valued at double the value declared by this bill to be the value of the material of which they may be made; and if made of different materials, as if made entirely of the most costly material in the same."

We appeal to every man, or boy, that has ever bought a coat, a cloak, a waiscoat, a shirt, or even "*a dickey*" or "*a false bosom*," to say if these valuations are not downright plunderings. Thirty-six dollars for a coat—twelve dollars for a roundabout—ten dollars for overalls—and this the minimum! So that a mechanic or laborer who should buy a coat at fifteen dollars, a roundabout at three dollars, or a pair of overalls at two dollars, to work in, must pay the same tax on it that the dandy pays on his luxurious apparel.

"7th. *Coal, salt, and lime.*—Coal, and all preparations thereof, shall be valued at eight dollars and sixty-four cents per chaldron of thirty-six bushels; salt at forty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; lime at one dollar and seventy-five cents per cask, not exceeding forty gallons in capacity."

Forty cents a bushel for salt! which salt is proved, by the custom-house books, to cost as follows; Liverpool, fifteen cents; Turk's island, nine cents; St. Ubes, six cents; Mediterranean, five cents; from the Adriatic, three cents;—yet all put up to forty cents a bushel of fifty-six pounds, (which is about two pecks and a half,) and then forty per cent. more upon it if it comes in a foreign vessel. Thus the actual duty on salt would be from one hundred to two hundred per cent., with the further mischief of fixing the price by law; for, when the law values the bushel in the seaport at forty cents, that must become the standard price of the salt *per se;* to which the duty being added, will knock up the importation of foreign salt, and throw the people, tied neck and heels, into the tender hands of the home-monopolizers.

"*Tea, coffee, cocoa.*—Gunpowder, gomee, and imperial teas shall be valued at seventy-two cents per pound; all other green teas, at fifty cents per pound; all black teas, at forty cents per pound; coffee, at nine cents per pound; burnt or ground, at twelve cents per pound; cocoa, at eight cents per pound."

Green tea at fifty cents a pound! black tea at forty cents a pound!—Java, Mocha, and West India coffee, all rated alike! Twenty per centum to be added for a foreign vessel, or for coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. We forbear comment upon the enormity of these impositions—the scandal of thus confounding, in one uniform value, articles so different in quality, and so various in price!

We cease our extracts. We only give a few by way of example. We hope some practical hand will take up the whole bill, lay it open to the core, and display its enormities and iniquities. This is the fourth bill now on hand to establish protective tariffs. In the shameless invention of false valuations, it beats them all. In other respects, it is like them all. It holds on to the land revenue, while violating the condition on which the land bill was passed, and, while pillaging the people by a plundering tax on the necessaries of life—on tea, coffee, salt, sugar, shoes, coats, shirts, and hats—to make good the amount lost by the lands. It taxes everything which the people consume, and exempts from tax everything that the manufacturer uses. The farmer is sacrificed to the manufacturer. Foreign materials are imported duty free, (hides, for example, three millions of dollars worth per annum,) and on these *foreign* materials *domestic* manufactures are established. The people are taxed one, two, three, four, five hundred per cent., to protect these manufacturers in working up *foreign* materials, which they get free of duty; and this is called protecting domestic industry! It is plundering the American people! It is transferring property by law! It is legislating fortunes to classes! It is voting money out of the pockets of seventeen millions of people, to put it into the pockets of a few thousand manufacturers—to give them incomes of tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands per annum; while wages of labor, the price of produce, and the value of property, are sinking lower and lower every day. This is Whigery—Federal-Whigery; as much worse than the old Federalism of 1798 was, as the coonskin campaign of 1840 was baser and meaner than the Federal campaigns of 1798 and 1800.

We wish to call public attention to this subject—to these four tariffs now on the anvil in the two Houses of Congress. They will all pass—all four will pass! not in four separate bills, but mixed up and rolled together—conglomerated into one huge, heterogeneous mass—and all driven through together, under the omnipotent argument of the gag. They will all pass! that is to say, the worst parts of every bill will be put into a single bill, and then crammed down the throats of members, and shoved through the House. The gag may be looked for soon. *No debate on items will be allowed!* That would be fatal to the plunderers. Theoretical speeches, for and against a tariff in the general—speeches which decide nothing, and which show nothing of the bills—may be tolerated for a few days longer; but the moment the items are touched, and practical views taken, and the iniquity of the thing displayed, that moment the gag will be clapped on, and all discussion silenced. And what is the remedy for all this abuse? It is the change of rulers! It is the expulsion of the *coons* from the high places into which they have climbed—driving them back to their holes and caverns;—and restoring to power the men who legislate for the mass—whose policy has forever given prosperity to the country, and which will do it again, as soon as they are restored. Federalism has now been tried three times, and gets worse every time. The second ADAMS was worse than the first; and the coonskins of the present day are worse than all. Political power alone was the object of the old Federalists: the present Federal Whigs go for the same power, and for plunder added to it—plunder by means of tariffs, banks, monopolies, corporations, and legislative transfers of money from the many to the few. It is the union between the politicians, tariffites, and national bank, which makes Whigery of 1840 so much worse than Federalism of 1800.

PROTECTION! PROTECTION!!

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce insists that the *operatives* of the country need and deserve as much protection as master manufacturers. He says they now encounter as serious an injury by the influx of *foreign clerks, mechanics* and *laborers*, as the masters do from the influx of *foreign goods*, inasmuch as it reduces salaries and wages as much as foreign goods reduce prices. He, therefore, proposes that Congress shall lay a heavy duty on *persons* imported from abroad, to protect our own *home-born* citizens. What can be more reasonable, upon tariff principles?

But his views are too contracted. A large majority of the foreign emigrants become *farmers*, and enter into competition with our *home-born* farmers in clearing away the forest, bringing the earth into cultivation and increasing our population and wealth. Do not our farmers require "*protection*" against this competition from abroad? What if these people do cut down the forest, and break up the prairie—thus bringing thousands of acres into cultivation, and adding to the wealth and resources of our States and nation? It is, at last, nothing but *competition with our home-born farmers*, and, on tariff principles, is a *positive national injury.*

Why do not the Home League embrace this subject in their memorials? Because their object is *high prices of goods*—not *high prices of labor.* The more competition there is among the operatives, the better for the master manufacturers; for every cent taken from the wages of their workmen, is a cent added to their own profits. Whatever their language may be, their policy is HIGH PRICES and LOW WAGES. In England, the competition among operatives has so reduced wages, that they scarcely afford the means of subsistence.—*Ib.*

From the North Carolina Standard.

TO GOVERNOR MOREHEAD,

THE SPOILS-HATING AND NO-PARTY GOVERNOR

SIR: I apprehend the public mind has not been fully directed to the conduct of their rulers in North Carolina. Immersed in contests for office (both Governor and President,) and permitting the claims of candidates for one office to rest entirely upon the opinions they may entertain upon the choice of some other, there is too much cause for the belief that things have been "getting out of joint" at home, and that the Legislature of N. Carolina will soon be degraded in a mere party scramble for spoils, if it is not so already. The Whig party have made loud professions of hostility to the proscription of State Officers for their political opinions. They have done this in season and out of season; and you dwelt upon it heretofore, as one of their accusations against the Democracy, until the public, at one time, believed you, contrary to the *plainest facts.* Without recurring to the past, when a Democratic majority in our State did not proscribe their opponents—without taking note of the fact, that in 1836 (the last year of a Democratic majority in the Legislature) nearly all the *State Officers* were politically opposed to Democracy, and in no instance were Democrats guilty of *proscription*—let me ask your attention to the conduct of the Whig majority of the Legislature of 1840. The events of that session are too numerous to allow extensive comment upon each one singly, yet have they all one uniform and fixed party character. The character distinctly impressed upon each and all their acts—upon their acts singly, and in the aggregate—exhibits these feelings: that where there were offices to fill, the Whigs TOOK ALL and SOUGHT MORE. Where there were contests for place, the disinterested Whig *members* of the *Assembly* were generally the successful candidates—I may say always so, unless they opposed each other. When the Whig members got elected to offices, they still stuck to their seats in the Legislature afterwards, *in the face of the Constitution.* Being first safely chosen to offices themselves, they stood at their posts of patronage as long as they could, to aid in dispensing a portion of the spoils to those who had already assisted to elevate *them.* Then again, upon *Financial questions*, (true to the instinct of their Party) they never ventured to support any measure that did not in some way square with the BANK policy of our State—paid interest to the Bank for lending the State her own money, and defending the Banks for their violation of law—rejecting no bill in which their interests were involved, and passing none that touched these Money Corporations without the leave of the *President* and *Directors*, express or implied. These appearances may be accidental, and certainly I do not undertake to affirm the contrary—yet they occur so regularly, that I must needs remark they are very EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENTS. It is the *thing itself* I speak of; I have nothing to do with the motives of individuals. Upon this subject of Whig legislation, let me remark that there is yet another alarming symptom. Like their party in Congress, they go on from measure to measure—give and otherwise expend, in one way or other *all the money on hand*—pledge our State credit for more, in some way—yet all upon the basis of the money they have already twice or thrice laid out. They calculate for new schemes of great expenditure. This will never do. It will necessarily entail ruin upon North Carolina, unless such inconsiderate legislation is checked. Yet, men grow indignant and insolent if any one says they advocate a STATE DEBT.

I rest not these accusations upon my word. I make them not for the bare purpose of exciting opposition to your party; though I frankly confess they are calculated to give great force to it. I desire to seek a remedy, and must first probe the wound. I think that a remedy may be found in having a Governor who "speaks right out"—one who feels the responsibility of his station, and who possesses not merely the capacity to form just opinions, but the independence and manliness to bring every thing *directly before the people*, regardless of consequences. In your administration there has been a lack of all this. Let us see if I have dealt more in fiction than in facts, by these comments. *Acts speak loudly* in confirmation of my positions. Who are the State Officers, whom Party spirit has put to rule over North Carolina?

The Govrenor (a Whig.)
His Secretary do.
The Secretary of State (a Whig.)
The Treasurer of State do.
The Clerk of Treasurer do.
The Comptroller do.
Seven Counsellors of State (all Whigs.)
The Literary Board do.
The Internal Improvement Board (a majority Whigs)—only one Democrat!
The Keeper of the Capitol (a Whig.)
The Keeper of the Arsenal do.
Seven Superior Court Judges, five Whigs and two Democrats! One of these Democrats was elected when he was a Whig, in 1836!
Six Solicitors—all Whigs at the close of Legislature. One died since, and vacancy temporarily filled by a *Democrat* Another gone to Congress, and place filled by a *Whig.*
The Attorney-General (a Whig.)
Two Senators in Congress, both Whigs.
Four *Door-keepers!* All Whigs.
Three Engrossing Clerks to the Assembly. All Whigs.
Four Principal and Assisstant Clerks—three Whigs and one Democrat. The Democrat a family connexion of Governor Morehead, and spared by the majority for voting against *his party.*
Two Speakers—both Whigs.
Aggregate, forty-two Whigs! five Democrats!

If this be the *picture* when your party abhor the *spoils of office*, (as they affirm they do,) what are we to count upon seeing when they get more fully reconciled to holding office? Verily, they will have to create more places before they can find any more *berths* for the faithful to occupy—*and that they will certainly do!*

Of the members in our last Assembly, the following were *candidates* for office; and to economize my space, I shall mark against each one's name the result of his strife after the spoils:

L. O. The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, candidate for Speaker, (elected) *Whig.*
Several other candidates in the *caucus* for Senators, and more willing to be so, but ruled out, (and of course not elected.) *Whigs* all!
L. O. The Hon. Bob't B. Gilliam, candidate for Speaker, (elected) *Whig.*
O. The Hon. A. Joyner, candidate for Speaker, (elected) *Whig.*
O. The Hon. A. Dockery, candidate for Speaker *protem*, (elected) *Whig.*
L. O. The Hon. Hugh Waddell, candidate for ditto, (*not* elected) *Whig.*
L. O. H. C. Jones, Esq., candidate for Solicitor, (elected) *Whig.*
L. O. J. G. Bynum, Esq., ditto, (elected) *Whig.*
L. O. B. S. Gaither, Esq., ditto, (not elected, but since that time appointed Superintendent of the *U. S. Mint.*) *Whig.*
L. O. Mr. Mendenhall, candidate for Trustee of the University, (elected) *Whig.*
O. L. Mr. Worth, candidate for ditto, (elected) *Whig.*
O. L. Mr. Gaither, ditto, do. do.
O. L. Mr. B. F. Moore, ditto, do. do.
O. Mr. M. R. Moore, ditto, (not elect'd) do.
O. L. Mr. Winston, ditto, (elected) do.
L. Mr. Cad. Jones, Jr., ditto, do. *Democrat.*
O. L. Mr. H. C. Jones, ditto, (not elect.) *W.*

Thus your party seem inclined to put even our *Literary* Institutions under the sole control of PARTY leaders; and lest the Trustees of our University should not be politicians too, they choose partizans from the Legislature here, likewise! *Money, power* and *learning*, are all PARTY spoils.- The *Legislative, Judicial*, and *Executive* Departments—the *Banks, Rail-Roads* and *Colleges—Patronage, great and small----Offices, high and low*---are all *seized upon* in a free and tolerant State, by *PARTY.*

Moreover, it appears that by an act passed at the session of 1840, an Agent was to be appointed by the Governor, (a sort of Sub-Treasurer,) to be entrusted with the management and collection of what is called the CHEROKEE DEBT, whose compensation is *three per cent.* by act of Assembly, and the amount of the Debt is three hundred thousand dollars. By the simple rules of Arithmetic it is easy to ascertain that the amount of his pay will be $9,000!!! To this station, Mr. *Siler* was appointed---he being a Whig member of the Assembly too, and the author and mover of the Bill to create this office, and himself one of your party! And Mr. Clingman, another leader of your ranks too, has been appointed Attorney and Agent to represent the State in certain disputes anticipated or already existing in the West about Land Titles, by a resolution passed by this same Legislature, whereof he was a member, and he proposed the *Resolution himself* also.

I pray you to stop here a moment, and examine this formidable array of Whig officers and Whig office-seekers! I do not mean to say it is dishonorable to take office: I do not think it is. But the point to which I have cited these proofs is quite different. It is to show that in railing against the *spoils*, more was meant by Whiggery than met the eye of the people. Neither do I indulge any prejudices, or seek to excite any against *Lawyers.* They are a useful and honorable class of men. But it is worthy of peculiar notice, what a very large proportion of these candidates and offices of your party were filled or sought by *Lawyers!---Log Cabin Orators!* All of them sought, but some only have obtained their share of the *spoils.* Lest you should not know them all, I have marked each Attorney with an *L* and every Orator with an *O.* Behold the picture! The Lawyers are a clear majority of more than four to one! viz. twenty-two candidates, all told---all *members*, all *politicians*---twenty-one Whigs out of twenty-two---eighteen of these *Attornies at Law!!* The other comparisons, however, you can make without my aid, whilst the list is before you.

OLD ROWAN.

Truth and candor in a whig member of Congress. Mr. Sprigg, a whig member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, in the debate upon Mr. Tyler's tariff veto, the other day, "made a few remarks censuring the course of the majority of the House for having brought the country to its present situation. If, as they contended, the present tariff laws could not be carried into effect, for want of rules and regulations, why had not the dominant party, with their immense majority in both Houses, made them in the course of a seven months' session."

Mr. Sprigg is right. If the wheels of Government are to stop, as our opponents now assert, for want of proper "rules and regulations," the fault unquestionably lies at the door of the majority, who have certainly been in power long enough to have passed "all laws necessary for the public good"—*Lynchburg Republican.*

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

The New York American mentions a rumor that Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton have at length agreed upon all the points in discussion between this country and Great Britain, and that a treaty is drawn up and ready for signature.

The North Eastern Boundary is settled (says the American) by ceding to Great Britain the Territory north of the St. Johns, and by Great Britain ceding to the United States the strip between our present Eastern Boundary, and the St. Johns River. The reader can take the *report* for what it is worth.—*Ib.*

North Carolina is liable for more than one Million of Dollars.

A writer in the Standard over the signature of "Cumberland" has proven beyond all possibility of dispute, that our State is bound as security for the *Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road*, and for the *Wilmington Railroad*, for over *One million of Dollars*, and it is further shown that the most of this debt, if not every dollar of it, will fall on the people of North Carolina.

The facts are these:

The State endorsed bonds for the Wilmington Railroad Company to the amount of *three hundred thousand dollars.*

The State by act of Assembly in 1838, endorsed Bonds for the Raleigh Railroad to the amount of *half a million of dollars*, the Company giving no security. Again, in 1840, that is, the last session, the Legislature endorsed for the Raleigh Railroad in the amount of *three hundred thousand more.*

Thus the State is bound for more than one million of dollars for these roads, when in point of actual value and profit, neither of them is worth anything. The probability is, that the State will have the whole to pay, and *the people will be taxed to raise the money.*

Now, whose doings are these—Whigs or Democrats? The Journals of the two last sessions will show that it was the work of the WHIGS.

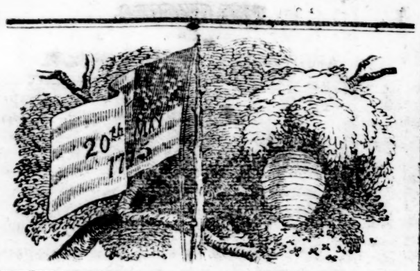
The last loan or guarantee of three hundred thousand dollars was urged on the Legislature by Governor Morehead.—*Western Carolinian.*

Beauties of the Bankrupt Law.—A gentleman in one of the towns of the Western district of Tennessee, writes to the editor of the Nashville Union as follows:

"Crowds of *gentlemen* of the town, attired in purple and fine linen, have passed through this place as gay as larks in the spring, on their way to the seat of the Federal Court, to pay their creditors with an oath—scarcely a home-made coat is seen among them. One of them in buying an umbrella tendered an $100 note in payment. I know of more than one sham sale and fraudulent assignment which law cannot see."

Read the foregoing extract, people of North Carolina, and see what the whig party have brought upon the country.

The Collectors at New York and Philadelphia, (and we presume those at other places,) have received instructions from Washington, to levy a duty of 20 per cent, *home valuation*, payable in cash, without credit, upon all the articles not specified in the list of Free duties. Great confusion and diffi-



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:
FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

For the Senate—JOHN WALKER.

Commons—JOHN KIRK,
DR. JOS. W. ROSS,
CALEB ERWIN.

For Sheriff—THOMAS N. ALEXANDER.
Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

☞ The candidates now before the people for Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A *Democratic Republican* means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is *on the outside*, for the people, and *on the inside*, for himself. Or, who is for the People *before* the election, and for himself afterwards.

Which will the People choose?

☞ In our columns to-day, the reader will find some very interesting and important articles. On the first page, an article from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, on the assumption of the State Debts, the President's Veto Message, and a sketch of the debate on the Tariff Bill now before Congress, followed on the inside by a powerful article from the *Globe*, showing the nature of this Tariff, its tendency to rob and plunder the mass of the people for the benefit of a few manufacturers. Can the people shut their eyes to the vast importance of the crisis now at hand? This question of an assumption of the State Debts must inevitably, if pressed by the Whigs, as we believe it will be, shake this confederacy to its centre. Those States which owe no debts will never consent to have their citizens taxed and oppressed to pay the debts contracted in a spirit of wild extravagance by other States.—Once sanction the doctrine that any one of the States may go in debt as far as she pleases and then throw the burden of payment on the national Treasury—on the other States, and what is the natural consequence?—universal extravagance, profligacy and bankruptcy.

Just before the election in 1840, some of the leading Whig papers cautiously broached this assumption question; and the Democratic party then charged them with being in favor of the measure. But what was the reply? They scouted the charge as a slander upon their party, and utterly denied that they were in favor of paying the State debts from the national treasury. The people believed them then; and what do we now see? This very measure is put forth as a leading Whig party measure, and openly advocated as such on the floor of Congress, and by the leading politicians and presses of that party. The attempt will unquestionably be made to force it through Congress, as the forerunner of the great Tariff, and as the foundation of an immense national debt, such as now weighs down the industry and energy of the British nation. It is time the people should begin to read and investigate this subject. They should understand who are for, and who against their interests and rights before they go to the polls in August.

IMPORTANCE OF THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections in August will have a powerful bearing upon the future destiny of our State, and, in some degree, upon the future success of free principles throughout the Union. Since the political tornado of 1840 has subsided and calm reason resumed its sway, the cause of republican liberty has triumphed in nearly every State in the Union in which elections have been held. To this State the Federalists and advocates of monopolies and exclusive privileges now look for comfort—here they hope to see arrested the tide of defeat and disaster with which their party has been overwhelmed since 1840. Their success here would not only give them power to lay off the Congressional and Senatorial Districts so that a Democrat could never again be elected, and enable them to elect a Federal-Tariff-Bank United States Senator, but it would stimulate the Federalists in other States, and give them fresh courage in their fierce war upon the Constitution and the rights and interests of the laborers of the country. Their success would continue in power in North Carolina, those who have so abused their trusts for several years past;—it would continue in power our present Governor, who has perverted a solemn act of the Legislature appropriating money for a specific purpose—who refused to inform the Legislature and the people they represented, how he and his partizans of the Literary Board had disposed of the State's money—who, with this same Board has been buying up the stock of an insolvent Rail-Road Company with the money of the people entrusted to his hands to be loaned out on good security—who has deceived more honest men by false promises and false charges, than any other man in the State. Their success would curse the State with another Federal Whig Legislature, than which, to all patriots, "war pestilence, and famine" should be preferable. What did the last Whig Legislature do for the prosperity or honor of the State? Is it not a general sentiment among the people, that a more unpatriotic, useless, and pestilential body of men never assembled for legislative purposes? And do the people wish to see these same men—or others of the same Federal Whig views and feelings—go back there to scramble for the spoils of office and disgrace the character of the State;—to prop up broken corporations with the money and credit of the people, and reward hungry partizans from the people's treasury? We defy any man to point to a single law of the last legislature which the Whig majority brought forward and passed, that is or ever will be of the least benefit to the State or people. Let us, then, leave these Federal Whig lovers of monopolies and fat offices at home, and elect an old-fashioned legislature of honest, true Democrats, who will redeem the character of the State, take care of the people's money, and protect their rights and interests.

The contest, too, as we before said, has an important national bearing. The Federalists of our State have nominated HENRY CLAY as their candidate for the Presidency; and each voter, when he casts his ballot, will either sanction or condemn that nomination and the important measures of which Mr. CLAY is the prominent advocate. Every man who votes the Whig ticket for *Governor* or the *Legislature*, votes in effect for HENRY CLAY, for tearing to peices our sacred *Constitution*, for a *National Bank*, a *Protective Tariff*, the *Bankrupt Law*, an *Assumption of the State Debts by the General Government*, and *extravagant expenditures* and *high taxes*. These are the real issues in contest; and are they not of vital import? We wish to raise no false alarm in the public mind; but we beseech the sober, reflecting men of the Whig party to pause and examine these issues. Governor *Morehead* and the other leaders of your party in 1840 fought behind a masked battery, with senseless mummeries, rowdy shows, false promises and false charges—they denied being in favor of a Bank, a Protective Tariff, an assumption of the State Debts, or of extravagant expenditures and consequent high taxes. But they deceived you, and are now out boldly for all these measures—will you be "taken in" again? *They* deceived you once—that was their fault: if they deceive you again, the fault will be *yours*.

To the Democrats we would say—the issue of this great contest depends mainly upon your exertions and your presence at the polls. The Democrat who stays away from the polls on the 4th of August, or neglects to sustain his cause with his vote, may thereby inflict a serious injury upon our beautiful system of free Government and his own dearest rights. We are not voting for *men*, but for PRINCIPLES—voting to sustain a pure Democratic Government against the pernicious measures and assaults of Federalists who have assumed the hallowed name of Whig. And we have full confidence that if every Democrat in the State will do his duty, we shall have a Democratic Governor and Legislature, and put at rest forever HENRY CLAY and all his dangerous measures. *So mote it be!*

PARTY DESPERATION.

Our readers are aware that President TYLER, at the time he signed the Apportionment Law, filed in the State Department his reasons for so doing, in the shape of a protest against the section granting fractional representation, and also the section forcing the District system on the States. This patriotic act of the President, it seems, is to be made the grounds of an impeachment against him by the desperate Clay majority of the House of Representatives. This protest has been dragged into the House from the State Department, and after several days of angry debate, on the 6th instant was referred to a Select Committee, of which *John Quincy Adams* is Chairman; and in the debate, Mr. *Botts* boldly declared that the object of the majority in this proceeding was to get reported a bill of impeachment against Mr. TYLER.

Do the people understand the object of this impeachment? These men have no idea that they can convict the President of a violation of his oath of office;—but, so long as he exercises the duties of President, they have despaired of fastening upon the country their cherished measures—a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, and an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government. All these unconstitutional and dangerous projects of the Whigs the President will kill with a veto; but if they can hatch up an impeachment against him, and thus suspend his power to sign bills, Mr. *Mangum*, the President of the Senate, can then do the work, and will sign anything resolved upon in Caucus and rushed through Congress under the gag. This is the object of the impeachment, and these are the means resolved upon by the Whig majority in Congress to force upon the country measures which at least *eight-tenths* of the People are opposed to—some of which have over and again been condemned at the ballot-box, and in favor of none of which the Whigs dared declare before they got into power.

Voters of North Carolina! You will be called upon on the 4th of August next to sanction or approve this conduct of the Whigs in Congress: to condemn or approve these measures. If you wish to see another corrupt Biddle Bank chartered to curse the present and future generations; if you wish to see a Protective Tariff fastened on the country, by which you will be taxed heavily on the necessaries of life to enrich a few lordly manufacturers in New England, and if you are in favor of an assumption of the State Debts by the Federal Government, by which you will be taxed to pay the debts contracted by the people of other States, *go and vote the Whig ticket for Governor and the Legislature.*

☞ The following is a copy of the reasons filed by the President on signing the Apportionment Bill:

"In approving this Bill, I feel it due to myself to say, as well that my motive for signing it may be rightfully undersood, as that my opinions may not be liable to be misconstruced or quoted hereafter erroneously as a precedent, that I have not proceeded so much upon a clear and decided opinion of my own, respecting the constitutionality or policy of the entire act, as from respect to the declared will of the two Houses of Congress.

"In yielding my doubts to the matured opinion of Congress, I have followed the advice of the first Secretary of State to the first President of the United States, and the example set by that illustrious citizen upon a memorable occasion.

"When I was a member of either House of Congress, I acted under the conviction that to doubt the constitutionality of a law, was sufficient to induce me to give my vote against it; but I have not been able to bring myself to believe that a doubtful opinion of the Chiefe Magistrate ought to outweigh the solemnly pronounced will of the Representatives of the people and the States.

"One of the prominent features of the bill is that which purports to be mandatory on the States to form districts for the choice of Representatives to Congress in single districts. That Congress has power by law to alter State regulations, respecting the manner of holding elections for represensatives, is clear; but its power to command the States to make new regulations, or alter their existing regulations, is the question upon which I have felt many and strong doubts. I have yielded those doubts, however, to the opinion of the Legislature, giving effect to their enactment as far as depends upon my approbation, and leaving questions that may arise, to be settled by full consideration of the several provisions of the constitution and the laws, and the authority of each House to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

"Similar considerations have operated with me in regard to the representation of fractions above a moiety of the representative number, and where said moiety exceeds thirty thousand; a question on which a diversity of opinion has existed from the foundation of the Government. The provision recommends itself from its near approximation to equality than would be found in the application of a common and simple division to the entire population of each State, and corrects, in a great degree, those inequalities which are destined at the return of each succeeding census, so greatly to augment.

"In approving the bill, I flatter myself that a disposition will be perceived on my part, to concede to the opinions of Congress in a matter which may conduce to the good of the country and the stability of its institutions, upon which my opinion is not clear and decided. But it seemed to me due to the respectability of opinion against the constitutionality of the bill as well as to the real difficulties of the subject, which no one feels more sensibly than I do, that the reasons which have determined me should be left on record. JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 25, 1842."

"*No proscription for opinion's sake.*"—This was one of the principle promises made to the people by the Whigs in 1840—yes, *they* intended to "proscribe proscription." Did they keep this promise? Hear Mr. *Granger*, who was put in as Postmaster-General by Harrison.

In the late debate on the Veto Message of the President, Mr. G. denounced the Democrats as "the spoils party." Mr. *Weller* of Ohio cast the denunciation back into the teeth of the gentleman, and asked him if he had not fought for spoils, and how many honest Democrats he had proscribed during the six months he was P. M. General? Mr. *Granger* replied that he had proscribed SEVENTEEN HUNDRED Postmasters, and if he had remained in office two weeks longer, he would have proscribed THREE THOUSAND MORE—making in all FOUR THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED, in about six months!! Comment on such hypocrisy and outrageous oppression is unnecessary. Will the people again trust such a party?

☞ *Mr. Henry's Health.*—A letter from *Louis D. Henry*, Esq., in the last Standard, conveys to his friends the unpleasant intelligence that he will be unable to take the field or make any more speeches before the election. He is at his residence in Fayetteville. While we regret the inability of our candidate for Governor to canvass the State, we would conjure every Democratic voter to be none the less active and vigilant on that account. True, we have to fight the contest under disadvantage; but if we "press onward," *Victory* will yet perch upon our banner. We will publish Mr. H.'s letter in our next.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The rumor mentioned in a paragraph in another column, of the peaceable settlement of all our difficulties with Great Britain is no doubt groundless.—The National Intelligencer contradicts this rumor, and we learn by a private letter from Washington that great excitement exists there on the subject of our foreign relations. It is the opinion there, that a war with England is more than probable. Let it come, rather than yield an inch.

Our dates from Washington are to the 11th inst., the day before debate was to cease on the Tariff Bill in the House. There seems to be no doubt but that it will pass Congress—the distribution clause and all—and as little that in this shape the President will veto it. The only object of Whig legislation seems to be to breed difficulties with the President, and create confusion in the country.

Cheering.—The recent anniversary of our national independence was celebrated everywhere in the country with unusual enthusiasm, and almost universally on temperance principles.

In Louisiana, the elections for Governor, Congressmen and members of State Legislature, took place the first week in this month. So far as heard from, the returns show a great gain in favor of the Democracy; and we incline to the opinion that the State is thoroughly redeemed, by the election of a Democratic Governor, two of the three Congressmen, and a majority of the Legislature Democratic. Full returns may be expected in our next.

Reign of Horror in Rhode Island.—Since the suffrage party in Rhode Island have been conquered, thousands have been arrested in all parts of the State, tied together and driven to Providence prison like so many brutes; and so crowded is the prison and so wretched the treatment of the prisoners, that many have died in prison, some among the most repectable citizens of the State. Can such enormities go unpunished in a land of liberty? Is it possible that the citizens of free American, for advocating the rights bequeathed to them by their revolutionary sires, are to be punished with a cruelty that would have degraded the age of the inquisition? John Tyler is the cause of all this; for the advocates of free principles would have triumphed peaceably, if he had not sent the U. S. Troops to aid in putting them down by force.

The New York *Sun*, of July 2d, says *Dorr* "has been captured at Williamsburg, Mass., and taken back yesterday evening to Rhode Island."

CELEBRATION IN STEEL CREEK.

Agreeable to previous arrangements, the sixty-sixth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Steel Creek in a manner that reflects credit upon that community. Although the aspect of the morning was threating, yet at an early hour the spirited citizens were seen pouring in throngs from all directions, in carriages, on horses and on foot. The gray-headed fathers, the merry-hearted youth, and white-robed nymphs thronged the skirts of the field, while the lowering aspect of the morning was dispelled by the glimmering rays of the sun that occasionally pierced through the thin clouds. At the hour of ten o'clock, at the sound of the drum, the military were marched together by their respective officers, for the purpose of review. The Steel Creek Troop of Cavalry, under the command of Capt. A. G. Neel, the Providence Troop of Cavalry, under command of Capt. Robinson, the two companies of Infantry, the one under the command of Capt. Faries; the other under the command of Capt. Brown, were reviewed by Col. Wm. Neel and Maj. J. B. Knox. After the officers had taken their respective companies through a regular course of military performance, under the review of their spirited Col. and Maj., they were arranged in due order of procession by Col. W. N. Parks, the gallant Marshal of the day. Although many did not accept the invitation of joining the procession, yet it reached in length over a quarter of a mile, consisting of two deep, while the imposing appearance of the military, the large concourse of ladies sparkling with beauty and beaming with intelligence, and the crowd of youth buoyant with the bright prospects of their future career, made the whole scene look "like young nature in the world's first spring." After passing through several marches and countermarches, the procession advanced to the stand erected for the Reader and Orator of the day.

A prayer was offered up to the throne of grace by the Rev. A. L. Watt; after which Tho. P. Grier, Jr., read the Declaration, prefaced by a few happy remarks very appropriate to the occasion, distinct in his enunciation clear and forcible in his utterance. Col. W. J. Alexander delivered an Oration over half an hour in length, distinguished alike for the soundness of its moral and political principles, as for the clearness and distinctness of ideas, breathing with the spirit of patriotism and every ennobling sentiment that swells the heart of the true patriot. In tracing the causes which led to a declaration of Independence, the Col. touched upon the declaration of '75, as the brightest star that gleamed through the shades of that troublesome time, efficient in arousing the heads and nerving the arms of the Sister States for the final contest, and finally, closed his remarks by complimenting the ladies, as devoted to the cause of distressed humanity, active in benevolence, firm in times of danger, and alive to every contest that threatens the peace and harmony of society. [I forbear farther comment as a copy of the speech has been requested for publication.)—The Oration being finished and the regular toasts read by Col. Wm. Grier, the generous President of the day, all were invited to partake of a dinner neatly barbacued, and tastefully prepared on the ground. There were three tables, each fifty yards long, one of which was appropriated for the ladies who honored the occasion with their presence. The number present was variously estimated at from two to three thousand. Every one seemed to enjoy the occasion, for there was present whatever could "charm the eye or please the taste." Those who were not so intent upon testing the skill of the cooks, by tasting the contents of every dish, enjoyed a feast of reason and a flow of soul. After all had cloyed the hungry edge of appetite "not by the bare imagination of a feast," the volunteer toasts were read by the patriotic President, who conducted the whole proceeding with dignity and decorum, amidst cheering and a remarkable flow of generous and amicable feeling, which truly (worthy of note) characterized the assembly during the whole day. Every thing like party animosity seemed swallowed up in the excessive exuberance of patriotic feeling that swelled the heart of every one.

The following are the regular toasts:

1. *The day we celebrate*: May its annual return be always hailed with gratitude and joy, until time's last whirlwind shall sweep the vaulted sky. [6 Cheers.

2. *The Constitution of the United States:* May it be handed down to posterity pure as we received it from our ancestors. [6 Cheers.

3. *The memory of Gen. Washington:* The pure and upright Statesman, the brave and indefatigable soldier: May his virtues be emulated by his countrymen. [8 Cheers.

4. *The signers of the Declaration of Independence*, who dared to advocate an eternal separation from Great Britain and kindle the fires of freedom through a subjugated continent. May their names ever live in the memory of Freemen. [3 Cheers.

5. *The Revolutionary Soldiers*, who fought and bled for the liberty we now enjoy: May Heaven smile upon their few remaining days, crown them with honor, and bless them with peace, plenty and happiness. [4 Cheers.

6. *The President of the U. States:*—

[Air, Bonaparte's retreat from Moscow.]

7. *The Governor of N. Carolina.* [3 Cheers.

8. Union among the States, education among the people, the two great pillars which support the mighty edifice of this vast Republic. [4 Cheers.

9. *Our Country*, sovereign and Independent as declared in 1776, and acknowledged by Great Britain in 1783: May she become a wilderness sooner than submissive to any nation on earth. [4 Cheers.

10. *Hail Columbia*, unrivalled land: May thy foes in confusion turn pale at thy name. [3 Cheers.

11. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*, the great sources of national prosperity, will secure individual and national happiness under uniform and equal protection. [4 Cheers.

12. *The ballot box and annual elections*, the safety-valves of our constitution. [3 Cheers.

13. *The Fair sex:* Heaven's last and best gift to man. [13 Cheers.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By John Hart, Esq. *James Knox, Sen.*, the only survivor of the Steel Creek revolutionary soldiers: As a soldier brave, as a patriot pure, and as a christian without reproach. A beacon light for the present generation.

By Col. Wm. N. Parks. *The reader and orator of the day.*

By President of the day. *The troops of Cavalry and companies of Infantry:* Their military performance this day entitles them to the name of the sons of old Mecklenburg in 1775.

By Tho. P. Grier, Jun. *The day we celebrate*, ever memorable as the birth-day of our Independence: May its return be ever hailed by the sons of the succeeding generations.

By J. M. Potts. *American Democracy:* May it always teach its friends in Europe that the faithful followers of its principles here no more wish for liberty without law, than law without liberty.

By Col. W. J. Alexander. *Our Country*: Private virtue, the surest foundation of public prosperity.

By Maj. Z. A Grier. American Independence and Union, the political trees of life and knowledge, planted in the productive garden of the revolution by the toils and suffering of our fathers: May their blessed fruits never be blighted by the foul breath of Demagogues.

By J. C. Potts. *The fair sex:* Always hard doing with them, but worse doing without them.

By Cyrus Williamson. *The star-spangled banner:* May it long wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

By James Porter. *Gen. DeKalb.* The generous and brave stranger who fought and lost his life in the battle near Camden in defence of our liberties.

By Col. J. A. Grier. *The old North State forever:* She stands pre-emminent among her sister States for being first in declaring herself independent—she will be the last in surrendering her rights bought at so dear a price.

By J. E. Sample. *The Ladies:* First in virtue, first in loveliness, first in the hearts of their countrymen: Heaven's last best gift; health to the present and the absent.

By Capt. Wm. Potts. *Benj. Franklin.* His genius caught the electrical fire, his pen kindled the fire that burnt the British yoke from the neck of the American Colonists.

By Wm. Porter. *The star-spangled Banner:* May it wave over the heads of American freemen as long as the earth keeps in motion or the sea rolls a wave.

By Col. W. N. Parks. *The Steel Creek and Providence cavalry:* This day united to celebrate an era in the history of our country, dear to every true American; should ever our country be invaded they will stand united shoulder to shoulder, steel to steel, till every enemy is driven from our land—may they say in the language of a patriot of '76, sink or swim, live or die, we go for our country, our whole country, and her salvation.

By Capt. Tho. Faires. *Our Country:* Her commerce and her daughters, may we ever protect the one, defend and adore the other.

By Alex. McLeod. May the party in power redeem their own credit and the credit of our Government, by fulfilling the promises they made in 1840.

By Robt. M. Swan. Take away our expensive follies, we will then have little occasion to complain of hard times.

By Capt. A. G. Neel. *The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence:* The brightest star in the annals of N. C., or the history of the revolution, save only the national declaration.

By Capt. I. Campbell. *The Board of Commissioners of public buildings:* May they rear an Edifice that will be an honor to our county and a credit to themselves.

By N. W. Alexander. *The Steel Creek Community:* May the water they drink always nerve and steel their arms in defence of the liberties and Institutions of our country.

By H. Waddle. *The Matrons of the revolution:* May the young Ladies of the present day imitate their noble example.

By John Potter. *The cavalry of Providence.* The married are drawn to Steel Creek by hospitality and kindness, the single by love and beauty.

By Samuel Faires. *Old Mecklenburg*, the cradle of American liberty, and garden spot of N. Carolina.

By Dr. R. A. Wallace. *The ladies of Steel Creek:* Your beauty, your entilligence, and your virtue will command respect and esteem wherever you go.

By J. M. McLean, S. C. *The reserved rights of the States*, the only safeguard against federal usurpation, attempted either by the judicial, executive, or Legislative branch of the Government.

By Wm. Johnston. *Old Mecklenburg:* Rich in her soil, rich in her mineral resources, distinguished for intelligence and patriotism, and justly proud of her fair women and brave men.

By a Lady. So long as domestic virtue constitutes the grand foundation of American morality order and industry, *we fear no ill, we dread no foe.*

By D. Cowan. *The people of Steel Creek*, hospitable and sociable—we want no better evidence than the present occasion affords. May they have bright suns, copious showers, and rich harvests.

By J. M. Potts. *The troops of Steel Creek and Providence*, on the present occasion, are found not only going the whole shoat, and whole sheep, but a little touch of the Washingtonian Society's *most hateful.*

By E. C. Grier. *Mecklenburg County*, the hornet's nest of the American revolution: May her sons ever cherish the principles of '75, and her daughters ever remain as virtuous and as beautiful as at this day.

By a Lady. *Bachelor*, a solitary pilgrim travelling alone the path of life, neither loving or beloved; of whom it can only be said, that he lived and that he died.

By a Bachelor. *The married man's lot:*

Lo! two or three girls, or two or three boys,
All dirty and ragged and making a noise,
One crying for this, another for that,
One kicking a dog, another the cat.

By J. B. Robinson. Equality of rights, regulated by law—Democracy operating through the channels of fair and equal representation, are the pillars of our hope.

By Tho. P. Grier. *The fair Ladies of our State:* May the arms of man ever protect in times of danger, who receive us with the smiles of pleasure in times of peace.

By Col. B. W. Alexander. *The memory of Gen. Lafayette:* The pure patriot and devoted philanthropist, who left his dear home and devoted his life and fortune in defence of American rights.

By Capt. I. Campbell. *The orator of the day*, WM. J. ALEXANDER: Health, wealth, and happiness attend him until we call him out again.

By John Ross. *Mecklenburg County:* The morning star of the revolution, the land of gold and pretty girls.

By Capt. I. Campbell. *The Widows of Steel Creek:* May their prices be regulated by the compromise act at 20 per cent. "ad valorem," so that the tariff may have a uniform bearing on those who wish to purchase at their prices.

By David Cowan. *The Ladies:* They have their ways; but for all that, the fact is, we cannot do without them. So, go ahead.

Married,

In this County, on the 13th ints., by Andrew Grier, Esq., Mr. *C. A. Hoover* to Miss *Margaret A. Faires.*

In this County, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. M. N. Striklin, Mr. *James M. Godfrey* to Miss *Catharine*, daughter of Mr. David Cry.

☞ **An Address** from a literary Gentleman is expected at the close of the Examination of the students of the Charlotte Female Academy, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 26th instant.

July 19, 1842. 1w

Doctor Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be found at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements.

July 17, 1842. 71...F.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber is now ready to commence the above business, and will continue it till the 15th of Oct. Any person wishing to have Carding done, would do well to bring it in immediately, as warm weather is much the best for carding. Due attention will be given. W. H. NEEL.

July 19th, 1842. 71...3w.

Agricultural Meeting.

AN adjourned meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will be held in Charlotte on the last Saturday in the present month. As business of importance will be to transact, all the members are earnestly requested to be present. And the citizens of the County generally, who feel an interest in the great cause of agriculture and rural economy, are respectfully invited to attend.

JOSEPH SMITH, Secretary.

July 17, 1842. 71...tm.

☞ *Journal*, please copy.

Temperance Celebration.

THE Sugar-Creek Temperance Society will celebrate its 13th anniversary on Thursday, the 21st instant. All the members are earnestly requested to be present on the occasion. And all the friends of the Temperance cause are respectfully invited to participate with the Society in the celebration. Several addresses are expected. The celebration will commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Mecklenburg Co., July 12th, 1842. 70

POETRY.

THE RAINBOW OF HOPE.

It is hope that creates the aurora of bliss,
On the hills of futurity gleaming;
To entice weary man through a bleak world like this,
Where happiness lives but in seeming.

For when man was expell'd from the garden of love,
When happiness saw and forsook him,—
When innocence fled to the angels above,—
Hope pitied the pilgrim and took him.

The sharp pointed thorn and thistle is spread,
Where the outcast of Eden reposes;
But hope makes the pillow so soft to his head,
That he slumbers and dreams but of roses.

He awakens to woe—but she brushes the tears
That are sadly though silently stealing;
And points to a day through the vista of years,
The holy and just one revealing.

For he thought of his Eden—and wept for its loss
As he viewed the dark sorrows before him,
But Hope bade the pilgrim to think on the cross,
And the victim that bled to restore him.

When the rainbow appeared, dove-eyed mercy was there
To soften each hue that arrayed it—
'Twas a beacon of joy in the land of despair,
But hope was the seraph that made it.

Man wistfully gazed, and his grief-stricken heart,
Was soothed into meek resignation;
The tear that had gathered forgot to depart,
For Joy was diffused through creation.

And hence, while fond Hope guides us through life's way,
Though still disappointed by sorrow,
We sweeten the cup of affliction to-day,
With the bliss we reserve for to-morrow.

A Quaker on Colors.—"Dont tell me," said Jasper, addressing the mahogany bedpost, "of the sinfulness and vanity of gay colors. If the old Adam was intended to wear drab garments, why was the primitive man supplied with seven primitive colors, being one for every day, in the week? Verily, drab is plain, and slate is neat, and olive is sad, and chocolate is sober, and puce is grave, and white is pure, and pepper and salt is seasonable. Why, then, was the refractory light allowed to reflect blue, red, green, and yellow, except that the world might be beautiful as well as good? Why else did Nature paint and enoble the universe with all the bright and gay colors, aye, and fast collors to boot, or else they would all have washed out at the great flood! Nay, why was the arch of promise itself composed of all those prismatical tints instead of plain stone color, like the arch of a bridge? If the rainbow's hues were vanities, would the dying dolphin be decked out in them in his last moments? or, if they were sinful, would Nature lavish them as she doth on birds, beasts, and flowers and fishes? sometimes many colors at once, like the peacock; or changeable, like the chameleon; or successive, like the blackberries, which are first green, and then red, and, lastly, purple.

Surely, there be things for ornament as well as for use—or wherefore the gay butterflies—nay why the crested humming-birds which seem to have butterflies growing out of their heads? Why the precious stones, topazes, amethysis, emeralds, sapphires, rubies, garnets, and the brilliant diamond, which flashes with all its tints at once? Then, again, there is lovely woman, with her bewitching blue eye, and ruddy cheeks and red lips, and her yellow hair." "That is Hester Primrose," muttered a voice behind the curtain. "Why had she those blue eyes, with the bloom on, instead of gooseberries? and those cheeks like red streaked apples, instead of russetings? and those lips like ripe cherries, instead of olives, and that hair like golden thread, instead of flaxen string? and why does she not blush of a puce color, instead of that lively crimson? Why, I say, hath nature painted all those beautiful objects and lovely creatures in such fair tints, but for the sense of vision? Why, else, had I these bow-windows in my head?" "Thee had better shut them," said the voice.

A DUTCH ROPING-IN GAME.—Der Deutch tells a good thing about a fellow who went into a grocery store and called for a quart of molasses. The molasses was brought, and the purchaser demanded to have it poured into his hat. The grocer's clerk offered to lend him a measure, but no—the purchaser insisted upon having it put into his hat, at the same time laying down a piece of money which required change. The shopman, much wondering at so odd a whim, hesitated no longer, but doused the molasses into his customer's old hat, and then pulled out his money drawer to make change. In a twinkling the rascally purchaser dropped the hat on the young grocer's head, grabbed all the money within his reach, coolly put the grocer's good hat on his own head, and walked off whistling, while the shopkeeper was blinding, choking and smothering in a bath of molasses.

A Quaker Answer.—"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Ay, Martha, but does thee regard me with that feeling the world calls *love?*"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

BOSOM SINS.—At a Methodist meeting held at a private house, one of the light-fingered gentry happened to be present, whose attention was arrested by a string of sausages hanging up in the room, than by the words of the preacher. During the discourse, he had, unnoticed, filled his bosom with sausages, when his attention was drawn to the preacher, who was exhorting his hearers to give up their bosom sins. The sausage man immediately came forward, and threw his sausages on the floor, exclaiming, "Here, take your sausages, I don't want 'em, if you are going to make a fuss about it."

Equivocal.—"Boy, who do you belong to?" asked a gentleman the other day as he stepped on board, of a steamboat and saw a "darkey" listlessly leaning on the guards.

"I did b'long to Massa William, sir, when I come aboard; but he's been in de cabin playing poker wid de captain 'bove a hour; *I don't know who I b'long to now!*"—*Picayune.*

Warm, Warmer, Warmest.—A house with a wife, says Frazer's Magazine, is warm enough; a house with a wife and mother-in-law is warmer than any other place known on the globe; but a house with a wife and two mother-in-laws is so extremely hot that it can be likened to no place on earth at all—you have to go lower down to find a simile for it.

"Lying under a mistatke:"—Telling a lie on your neighbor, and then finding that it has injured yourself instead of him.

The Annual Examination of

THE Pupils of the Charlotte Female Academy, will be held at the Presbyterian Church on the 25th and 26th instant.

The Parents and Guardians of the Pupils and all other friends of the Institution, are very respectfully solicited to attend.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON,
Principal.

July 4th, 1842. 69...3w

The Journal, will please insert the above 3 weeks.

Davidson College.

THE Annual Commencement of Davidson College will be on Thursday, the 28th of July, and the examination of the under graduates will be held on the three days preceding the Commencement. The Trustees of the College will meet according to the Constitution on Wednesday the 27th.

June 26, 1842. 69...

MEDICINES, &C.,

LOW FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. J. Fox, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH.* The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63....tf

Notice.

THE balance of the property remaining unsold, belonging to William Davidson and James H. Blake, and conveyed by various Deeds of Trust to the undersigned, will be offered for sale at the Court House in Charlotte, on Friday, the 29th day of July next, being the week of the Mecklenburg County Court. The property consists of

14 *or* 15 *VALUABL AND LIKELY*

NEGROES,

and the tract of land known as the Grove Place, near this villiage.

ALSO,

Stock of Horses, CATTLE, HOGS,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
J. H. WILSON,
Executor of W. Morrison, dec'd. } *Trustees.*
J. W. OSBORNE,
G. W. CALDWELL,

June 18, 1842. 67...tc

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from John Sloan to me, I will *on the 4th Monday of July next,* at the Court House in Charlotte, expose to public sale, about Twenty Acres of WOOD LAND lying about a mile and a half from Charlotte;—also, the undivided interest of the said Sloan in the Lemons gold mine Tract. Terms of sale made known at the time.

NAT. W. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

June 28, 1842. 68...

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES & C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG STORE, a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Comprising Calomel, Castor-Oil, Rheubarb, Composition, Opium, Sweet-Oil, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The stock is entirely fresh, was selected with care, on cheap terms, and will be sold very low for *cash.*

BRALEY OATES.

Charlotte, 7th June, 1842. 65...f

LAST CALL—*No Mistake!*

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Norment and Sandry, and also to Wm. Sandry, either by note or book account contracted previous to the commencement of 1842, are *again* informed that payment is earnestly demanded. Those who do not pay up their notes and accounts with the cash before or during the ensuing July Court, may certainly count on paying cost.

WILLIAM SANDRY.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...tc

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...f

THE CONCORD

Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market.

N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash.

ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk.
For Concord Manufacturing Co.

Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. 57...3m

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified that Polls will be opened at the several Election Precincts in said County, *on Thursday the 4th of August next,* for receiving votes for Governor of the State of North Carolina, for a Senator and three Commoners to represent said County in the State Legislature for two years there after ensuing, and also for a Sheriff of said County, under the regulations prescribed by act of Assembly for holding Elections.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

June 14, 1842. 66...f

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...f

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...f

Negroes Wanted.

A Few likely NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years old, for which cash will be paid. Enquire of the Editor of the Jeffersonian.

July 12, 1842. 70...3t.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER *VS.* ELAM J. TETER. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter,* is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr,* Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK *VS.* WILLIAM H. SPECK. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck,* is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr,* Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

WILLIAM CARSON *VS.* ABRAM F. ALEXANDER. } Attachment levied on Land,

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, *Abram F. Alexander,* is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," a paper published in Charlotte, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, interests and costs.

Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office the 4th Monday in April, 1842 and in the year of our Independence the sixty-sixth

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., C. M. C. C.

Price adv. 5,00.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1842.

A....William Abernathy, Isaih Abernathy, John Adams.

B....Silas Bookout, Jonas Brooks, Abm. Brooks, William Baily, Charles Beal, John Ballantant, Gen. Joseph Baringer.

C....H. Cansler, Jacob Criscoe, W. Crawford, Paulser Canon.

D....Peter Deck.

F....Jacob or John Finger, Mary Fisher, Robert Floyd, James Fabel, Peter Finger, Philip Fry.

G....Emanuel Gerst.

H....Jacok F. Herin, Messrs. F. A. Hoke & Co. Micajah Henly, James Hansel, Nancy Hetton, George Hoves, Abram Haviner.

J....A. S. Jones, Elias Jarrett, Susan Inglefinger, Jeremiah Ingold, Wm. Johnston,

K....Enoch Keller.

L....Henry Link, Jacok Lutes, James R. Long.

M....Rev. John A. McMackin, William Miller, William L. Munday, Daniel Mosteller, William. L. McKee.

P....William Punch or Alex. Holly, Miss Margaret Price, John Pollard, John Q. Perkins, Silas H. Philips, Ann Pressley.

Q....Michael Quickel.

R....Alford Ramsour, Geo. S. Ramsour, Jonas Rudesil, George Rudesil, Solomon Rudesil or David Sumerow, David Roberson, Margaret Rudesil.

S....J. R. Stamey 3, James S. Stiler, Henry Stroup, Robert B. Smith, Joseph Sanders or Jacob Goodson, David Smith, Henry Stroup, Henry Sumerow, Amos Smith.

T....Elen Thompson, Jacob Fritt.

V....Martha Vickers.

W....Lyman Woodford 2, James Wilson, Elizabeth West or J. L. Cobb, Fetherston Wells.

C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

Lincolnton, N. C., July 1st, 1842. 70...tf

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. & R. Sloan,	Concord,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Greensborough,
Jenkins & Biles,	Lexington,
J. M. A. Drake,	Salisbury,
C. C. Henderson,	Ashborough,
	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

NEW STEAM-BOAT LINE

A Steam Boat Line has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of new Boats at present three in number, others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 Bales of Cotton and draws then but little over three feet.

Country merchants who may wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing lighters which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel.

B. BRYAN & BRO.,
Agents.

From the Transcript, (Charleston) of March 3d.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This is to all whom it may concern—we, the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, junior, shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of John Kirkpatrick, repaired on board of the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of cotton.

To which we have fixed our names and seals this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, [Seal.]
JOS. ADDISON, [Seal.]
JAS. MARSH, Jr. [Seal.]

Charlesten, Feb. 28, 1842.

I do hereby certify that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped our during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.

June 6, 1842. 66 1wf3☰

The "Charlotte Journal" and Jeffersonian, Salisbury Watchman and Fayetteville Observer, will each insert the above once a month for three months, and forward their accounts to the office of the Farmer's Gazette, Cheraw, for payment.

THE CHICORA.

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, hey have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence,* the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an *imperial* sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &C.

Illustrated with 1,241 *Engravings!*

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid,* as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

**To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.